

ACQUITTAL OF CABET.

PARIS, July 28, 1851.

After the departure of M. Cabet for America, Dec. 13, 1848, when he came to rejoin his Icarian Colony, now established at Nauvoo, the Government took the advantage of his absence to accuse him of fraud in his relations with his Colony, as if the enterprise had been only a swindling operation. This accusation was evidently a mere pretext, and the whole suit nothing but an act of political persecution. All the reactionary journals vied with each other in venting calumny and abuse against M. Cabet, who was at the same time slandered by some of the witnesses, and even condemned to two years imprisonment by the Criminal Court. This took place during his absence, and by default.

As soon as M. Cabet believed that prosperous state of his Icarian Community would permit him to leave without injury, he returned to Paris, having taken passage at New York, the 21st of May, in the steamer Arctic. It is an uncommon spectacle to see a man accused of swindling go three thousand miles to confront his accusers.

Mr. Cabet had always declared that he would appear before his judges at the earliest moment, and he has kept his word. He had always declared that he would triumph over calumny, and his prediction is now fulfilled.

The trial continued for four days, from the 23d to the 26th, before a great multitude of spectators, who crowded the hall. The Attorney General called a dozen witnesses, while M. Cabet, who had a great number, was content with only three.

A lawyer among his friends, M. Henry Celliz, presented the legal question with great ability, and Cabet thought it would be impossible to sustain the accusation; but the Attorney General persisted in the charge, though he admitted that perhaps M. Cabet had saved society, at the time of the February Revolution, by urging the victorious people not to abandon themselves to vengeance.

The persistence of the public prosecutor alarmed the friends of M. Cabet, and it was generally thought that political influence had made his commendation certain. But M. Cabet replied himself to the Attorney General, speaking about four hours, and explaining principally the moral aspect of his experiment of colonization in America. He said that he wished the whole population of Paris and of France were present, to hear his reply to the calumnies of which he had been the object during his absence. His defence, which was pronounced with energy and with a tone of earnest conviction, produced a deep impression on the audience, on a great number of women who were present, on the members of the bar who had thronged to hear the trial, and even on the Magistrates themselves, several of whom could not conceal their emotion.

Finally after deliberating two hours in the Council Chamber, the Court annulled the judgment condemning M. Cabet. This decision and acquittal was received with great satisfaction, and is a genuine triumph for M. Cabet. It will no doubt greatly increase his influence, and further the progress of his American Colony.

[Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

A TRAGEDY.—The last letter from the European correspondent of the St. Louis Republic is unusually interesting. From it we extract the following tragic incident at Verona, Italy:

"On the 15th of June, at nine o'clock in the evening, M. Evangelisti, Chancellor of the criminal Tribunal, (which I believe means a kind of sheriff,) and a friend of his Holiness, Pius IX, was assassinated in the street, as he was about entering the house of a friend. Mr. Evangelisti, celebrated for the violence of his character, treated the political prisoners under his charge with the greatest cruelty. Among others imprisoned for political offences was a man, young, of excellent character and family, and the husband of a beautiful, devoted wife. He had been in prison several months, suffering every privation and cruelty, and causing the most heart-rending anxiety to his young wife. She had been, again and again, to Evangelisti, and on her knees implored him to intercede for the release of her husband. His answer was always the same; he would grant her request, but only on one condition, a condition which always made the beautiful woman bow her head in shame, and leave the monster in despair. At last her husband's sufferings were increased, and his state of health became alarming; the poor wife could bear it no longer, once more she went to Evangelisti, and returned with her husband's pardon in her hand, and with dishonor branded upon her brow. But she was a Roman, and she did not forget the example of her ancestors. For the next day her husband was free, but when the shadows of night fell over the city, the wife who had offered herself up a sacrifice for him she loved, watched, alone, in the street, for her destroyer. Evangelisti left his house, but saw not who followed him, knew not until he felt a dagger in his heart; then, as he looked up, he saw two black eyes, which he knew, even in their fury, as they gazed an instant upon him from out the hood or a man's cloak. The next morning, in one of the small rooms of the public bath house of Genoa, the dead body of the devoted wife was found. She had brought the tragedy to its most terrible point, by ending her own life.

"The Pope, it is related, wept when he heard the 'melancholy' death of his dear friend and officer, Evangelisti, and crowds gathered round his coffin and begged to see his face, and the brilliant cortege followed him to his tomb, but a heart-broken husband and a motherless child were all who accompanied to his last resting place, the body of Evangelisti's victim.

"Never, it is said has the persecution of political prisoners been so great in Italy, as at this time, and murmurs loud and deep against the Pope, are again rising from all quarters, and that the first news of a disturbance in France, Italy would once more make an effort for her disenthralment from papal power."

The firm of W. & B. Douglass, of Middletown, Conn., which failed eight or nine years ago, and settled with their creditors for forty cents on the dollar, have been so much prospered that they have paid all their old debts, principal and interest.

An ingenious machinist of Connecticut is about to construct machinery for the manufacture of Pianos. It is supposed that if the attempt be successful Pianos can be afforded almost as cheap as a common spinning wheel.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members, and four territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote.

The following is an exhibition of the relative strength of parties in the next House of Representatives, from returns thus far received:

	1850 '51.	1848.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
New Hampshire,	2	2	2	2		
Missouri,	3	2	—	5		
Iowa,	2	1	1	—		
Rhode Island,	1	1	2	—		
Vermont,	3	1	3	1		
Florida,	1	—	1	—		
Maine,	2	5	2	5		
South Carolina,	—	7	—	7		
Pennsylvania,	9	15	15	9		
Ohio,	10	11	10	11		
New York,	17	17	32	2		
New Jersey,	1	4	4	1		
Wisconsin,	—	3	1	2		
Michigan,	2	1	1	2		
Massachusetts,	9	1	10	—		
Connecticut,	1	3	1	3		
Indiana,	2	8	1	6		
Kentucky,	5	5	6	4		
Alabama,	2	5	2	5		
Illinois,	1	6	1	6		
Delaware,	—	1	1	—		
Total thus far	71	100	96	75		
			71	75		

Democratic maj. thus far 29 21 W. maj.

Democratic gain 50
The returns from Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas, in which elections have taken place, will not, probably materially vary the political divisions of the delegations from those States, compared with the last elections, when those States, with the States yet to elect, stood as follows: [LAST CONGRESS.] W. Dem.
Tennessee, 4 7
North Carolina, 6 3
Arkansas, 1 3
Texas, 2 2
California, 3 3
Maryland, 2 13
Virginia, 3 5
Georgia, 1 3
Louisiana, 1 3
Mississippi, 4 4
Total 19 43

Democratic majority in last Congress in the States to elect, and to be heard from 24.

It is certain that the democratic majority in the next House of Representatives cannot be less than 50, but whether this majority will act together, is doubtful. There will be a few free soilers from the Northern States, and perhaps 15 or 20 secessionists from the South.

With regard to the vote by States, which only occurs in case the Presidential election is referred to the House of Representatives, the following is the result thus far, supposing the whigs have elected a majority of the delegations from North Carolina and Tennessee:

Democratic States, (Union) 12. Democratic States, (Secession) 1. Whig States—7. Divided—4.

Of the 7 States to be heard from, and to elect, the democrats must carry 3 to secure a clear majority of State delegations in the House.

[Det. Free Press.]

WORLD'S PEACE CONGRESS.—The World's Peace Congress came off on the 22d, 23d, and 24th ult., at London, and was attended with very great interest. Exeter Hall, which can seat 3,500 persons, was crammed full, and yet none but those who had tickets were admitted. Being put down as a delegate from the United States, it was my privilege to participate in the proceedings, and a rich treat it was to be there. There were a thousand delegates from different parts of Great Britain, quite a phalanx from France, and more or less from most of the countries of Europe, not excepting Austria, and a goodly number from the United States, among whom Elihu Burritt was of course the chief of the whole movement.

There were speeches in English, French, German, Spanish, &c., and such Demosthenian bursts of eloquence, such lofty strains of argument, it has seldom or never been my privilege to listen to before.

Mr. Cobden's speech in favor of a universal disarmament among the nations, was a powerful appeal to the good sense and the good feeling of mankind. I took notes of it and some others, but doubt whether I shall get time to write them out. A resolution deprecating the interference of one nation with the affairs of another, as having a tendency to perpetuate the evils of war, was discussed with surpassing eloquence.

Nothing would delight me more than to give visibility to the great thoughts which rolled out with such overwhelming effect, upon that vast assembly, in support of this resolution, but I cannot now.

Resolutions also, in favor of right education, a right use of the pulpit, and of the press in relation to this subject; in favor of referring a National misunderstanding to arbitration, in condemnation of laws for supporting war, and recommending the formation of a code of International Law, were also ably discussed, and carried by acclamation.

Sir Daniel Brewster, the most learned man in Europe, acted as President. The cause is enlisting the co-operation of many distinguished men in different parts of Europe, and seems to be making rapid strides. The mighty demonstration made furnishes an encouraging contrast to the meagre assembly which constituted the first Congress in Belgium four years ago.

On Friday evening following, a soiree was given by the British to the foreign members of the Congress, at Willis' Rooms, which went off very pleasantly.

Mr. Burritt proposes a system of *Ocean penny postage* as a means of promoting international intercourse, and of course, the cause of universal peace.

[Cor. Det. Free Press.]

JAPANESE STONE.—It is said that a young artisan of Cincinnati has succeeded in the art of Japanning freestone slabs with enamel of a kind of glass, which will resist the action of all common acids, thereby making the stone to represent perfectly the finest Egyptian marble, and at a very trifling cost. Slabs for counters, &c., can be furnished by the inventor at about the same cost as that of common wood.

An uncultivated mind, like untilled ground, will soon be overrun with weeds.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

HENRY PENNOYER, EDITOR.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1851.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the same, will convene on Wednesday, the first day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the city of Detroit. Ottawa County, is entitled to two delegates.

Geo. E. HARRIS, CHAIRMAN. JOHN P. COOK, CLERK. JAMES L. GLEN, CHAS. E. STEWART, ALFRED WILLIAMS, CHAS. H. TAYLOR. Democratic State Central Committee. Detroit, July 30, 1851.

Democratic County Convention.

A Convention of the delegates from the several towns in the County of Ottawa, will be held at the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County, in the village of Grand Haven, on Thursday the 18th day of September next; for the purpose of appointing two delegates, to attend the State Convention, to be held in the city of Detroit, on the 1st day of October next. Each town will be entitled to two delegates.

Business of importance will be brought before the Convention, for its action. Let each town be represented by true Democrats.

By order of the County Committee.

DIED, at the residence of Col. SILAS HARRIS, in the town of Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., the Hon. SILAS G. HARRIS, aged 33 years.

For the last fifteen years, the deceased has been a resident of our County, with the exception of a brief period he was engaged in the mercantile business, in a neighboring County. In his death we deeply deplore the loss of a youthful statesman—the sound lawyer—the able Judge—the ripe scholar and an intimate friend. We believe it was our good fortune while he was living, to enjoy his fullest confidence and intimacy; and in all sincerity, we say that we do not know of any act of his, in public, or private life, that would not comport with the word honor in its fullest sense and meaning. No man of the County and community in which he lived, ever enjoyed so fully the confidence and affection of the people—although young, he has been three years a member of the Legislature of this State, the last of which he was chosen to preside over the House of Representatives as their Speaker—the duties of which station was discharged with great ability. At the time of his death he was holding the office of County Judge, and for the last year has presided over our County Court—accuser or accused appearing before the tribunal, over which he presided, could enjoy the consciousness that justice rightly tempered with mercy, was sure to be administered. Oh, may we meet him in the heaven of eternal rest.

The following Inquisition, will account for the loss of the two children mentioned in our last. It will probably be received by many parents, as a lesson of admonition, teaching them in the full discharge of all their duties, in rearing families—that the whereabouts of children, at all times should be known to the parents or guardians. From all that can be gathered from the school children, these two boys had made up their minds they would cross the river after cherries, and without the knowledge or consent of their parents, they went across the logs, in "Throop's Boom," for the purpose of reaching a canoe to cross with, and on that day, the water in the river and bayou, was ebbing and flowing at a great rate. The conclusion which the Coroners Jury came to, was that the boys must have gone out on the logs, while they were held compact by the tide rushing up stream—the tide turning to run out, the logs were scattered and the two boys were thrown in and drowned. Both of these children, were bright active little boys, perfect pictures of health, at the time they were lost.—Finding the bodies dispels the fear that they were in the woods, dying with starvation—or that worse fear, that they might possibly have been kidnapped and clandestinely taken away. We trust that hereafter, parents in this village and vicinity will not be unmindful of the dangers by which their children are surrounded. Likewise, let all boys be taught to swim, by experienced tutors, and many a scene of distraction like the present, will be saved.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA, ss.—An Inquisition taken at the town of Ottawa, in said County, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1851, by GEORGE PARKS, one of the Justices of the Peace, in said County, upon the view of the bodies of HENRY GRANTS and JOSEPH FRENCH JR., there lying dead, by the oaths of the Jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire in behalf of the people of this State, when and in what manner, and by what means, the said HENRY GRANTS and JOSEPH FRENCH JR., came to their death. Upon their oaths do say, that RUDOLPH HENRY GRANTS and JOSEPH FRENCH JR., aged ten years, came to their death by falling from the logs, enclosed in "Throop's Boom," into the bayou, of Grand River, and were there drowned.

In testimony whereof, the said Justice of the Peace, and Jurors of this Inquest, have set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

GEORGE PARKS, Justice of the Peace. HENRY PENNOYER, HARRY EATON, JAMES BARNES, HENRY GRIFFIN, MARCUS LATHROP, THOS. D. GILBERT, Jurors.

We see by our exchanges that in States where the Elections have been held the Democratic party have been so successful that the next Congress is sure to be democratic by a very decisive majority. Salt will save the Union! We learn that it will be brought down in large quantities from the fountain head of Salt River by the party now up there, intended for, and will be ready for use at the fall packing of 1852.

THE NEW MAIL ROUTE.—Weeks have elapsed since we learned that the contract for carrying the mail from this point to Milwaukee was taken by Capt. WARD, the present Steam Boat Admiral of the Lakes, and that he was to commence service immediately. Since then it has been reported that the Admiral's construction of the contract, is that he may commence the service and convey the mail on the route, when it shall suit his convenience, and that the boat intended for the service is now used as a regular steam tug in carrying cattle from Milwaukee to Green Bay.

We clip the following from the *Hollander*, and we say quiet your fears, for we know that your favorite Boat & Capt. too will be sustained by Kalamazoo and St. Joseph and a fair share of the business from this place, passengers from this region have become tired of paying wharfage and cartage on baggage and freight at the Jewish town of Milwaukee.

Let the "Harrison" be punctual in making her trips and they will do well, they are running a route that pays. We wish the *Hollander* would read Captain P. a lecture for loosing one trip last week and thereby disappointing a crowd of passengers, if the lecture is well read we promise to dine Old Mose on the next sixty-two pound trout that we are presented with, we would like the privilege of putting some flesh on those bones of yours Moses. We have laughed ourselves poor over your correspondence with you know who.

"We see by the *Grand River Times* that Capt. Ward has the contract for carrying the mail from Grand Haven to Milwaukee.

We hope Capt. Phett of the Gen. Harrison will not be bluffed off by this operation, but that he will stick to this route, and that the travelling community will not be so blind to their own interest as to patronise the Ward when they can by any possibility take the Harrison.

OURSELVES.—This week's issue is the 8th number of our little sheet, and instead of its proving a failure, as predicted by some of the ever wise ones, we find that it is one of the experiments, upon trial, sure to succeed. We have already a subscription list of four hundred that have come to us, without extra exertion on our part, and we are receiving new ones daily; sufficient to give us all the encouragement we need. When we have received one thousand subscribers, we shall increase the size of our paper and otherwise improve its appearance, until all others shall "knock under" and frankly acknowledge the *Grand River Times* the best paper in the State. Our ambition bids us look into the future; we see the sky is bright—we are in the current, and intend to move on—we started on the right basis, and shall use the latest improved propeller in propelling us on to our final destiny—until the self-styled Napoleon, (BENNETT, of the *Herald*) shall own beat. In our political department, we will try to procure the services of a RITCHIE; if the old man dies, before we get our office enlarged and ready for him, will endeavor to procure one of his shades to hover over us and direct the movement of our quill. In the general news department, we will procure the services of "old BENNETT" himself—for by the time we get fairly under way, the *Herald* establishment must fail! two such papers, (the *New York Herald* and *Grand River Times*) cannot exist at the same time. The philosophical department, we intend to have conducted by no such men as GREELEY, or BRISSEAU; neither of these gentlemen can see far enough into a mill-stone for our use.

Grand Haven is blessed with four first-rate merchants of that peculiar kind that pay to the last farthing of their obligations, either to the city of New York or any other part of the world. There has been no failures here and all are on the same road to competency and wealth, "small profits and quick returns" is their motto.

One of them, C. B. ALBEE, has just returned with a stock of New Goods of great variety suited to the wants of the county, which he informs us he purchased cheaper than ever before and can and will sell cheap for cash. Mr. FERRY will return with a rich assortment in a few days. Messrs. GILBERTS have yet a good stock on hand and are receiving weekly accessions to their Dry goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, &c. But the variety store caps the climax, GRIFFIN is the true merchant after all, if you will not pay his price you can take the goods at your own, and a peep at the invoice thrown in. Here you will find every thing from a tin whistle and Jews harp extra, to and including every article sold by all the rest, always cheap for cash. We would like to taste some of those pickles in them are jars there Mr. GRIFFIN.

We call the attention of farmers in this County, to the advertisement of GILBERT & Co., in which they offer six cents per bushel, above Grand Rapids prices, for good winter wheat. The offer, we think must secure the delivery and sale of all the wheat raised below Grand Rapids, at this point. We learn that the steamboats will furnish bags, if needed by farmers, and bring down their wheat from STEEL'S landing, or any other accessible point, for four cents per bushel, and for three cents where bags are not furnished by the boat. We think the farmers of this County, had ought to furnish this point with all the coarse grains needed. Thousands of bushels of corn and oats are brought from Chicago to this place, for consumption, here, and in the Pinerias about us, each and every year.

We learn that KOKKLE'S Mills, in the town of Alpine, Kent County, were destroyed by fire, on last Sunday night. No insurance.

BLOOMERS.—On Saturday last, a young lady appeared in our streets, dressed in a bona fide "Bloomer." She was of course, the "observed of all observers," and favored us with a call; which compliment, was duly appreciated, and we could not but admire this neat and tasty costume; made more attractive by the grace and ease with which the fair wearer promenade the sidewalk. This is the first appearance of this style in our village, and is certainly a great improvement.

We acknowledge the receipt of a measure full of large, rich, ripe apples; from IRA H. MAXFIELD, Esq., of Tallmadge. The only fears we have, is that our paper will be later than usual this week. Our "Typos" will not work until the apples are consumed.

GEORGIA WHIGGERY.—Hon. R. Toombs, of Georgia, (whig) in accepting a re-nomination for Congress, says of Northern Abolitionism:

Its acknowledged exponent is the Free Soil party, but it is dangerous and virulent in both sections of New England, New York, and Ohio, but the democracy of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa are unsubdued, and are still capable of a mighty effort for the Constitution and the Union. As the whig party it has succumbed to it, and it controls the organization of that party in every non-slaveholding State in the Union. It is thoroughly denationalized and sectionalized by it, and will never make another national contest. The whig party of the South will never meet the Seward's and Winthrop's and Vinton's and Johnson's and Baldwin's of the North, in another national convention. We are indebted to the defeat of the policy of these men for the existence of the government of this day. We shall trust them no more.

The *New York Post*, speaking of the arrival of the steamship Prometheus at that port from Nicaragua—says:

This is the first trip by way of the Nicaragua route, and the passage, performed in 29½ days, was the shortest yet made. Nearly five days, we are informed, were lost in consequence of not effecting an exact connection with the steamer on the Pacific. This, of course, will not occur in the next trip, so that it seems pretty certain that the passage by this route from New York to San Francisco, will be made in twenty-five days. The passage across the Isthmus, from San Juan del Sud to San Juan de Nicaragua, was performed in thirty-three hours, running time. The iron steamer, Sir Henry Bulwer, steamed up and down the river San Juan without the least difficulty. The passengers all declare themselves delighted with the new route, and say emphatically it is the route.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—Among the Hungarian refugees, recently arrived, are fifteen who were with Kossuth at Katabia. One of them, Edward Bliss, was personally attached to the suite of Kossuth; another, Joseph Mayrhofer, aided in the escape of Madame Kossuth from Hungary, and accompanied here on the difficult journey to her husband; and another, Baron Diszegi, was attached to the suite of Gen. Meszaros. Mr. Speltelich, who bears a letter of recommendation from Mr. Pulszky, the late Hungarian envoy at London, and Hon. Abbot Lawrence, will leave immediately for Iowa, to commence life as an agriculturist. Several of the others propose to follow him as soon as they have earned the means by their labor. Meanwhile they seek employment. They do not wish for charity, but for the opportunity of working. We hope this will be afforded them.

[Det. Free Press.]

The steamer Trojan, plying between New York city and Coney Island, was burnt to the waters edge on the 8th inst. Three men out of the crew of twelve were burnt to death.—The remainder were saved. The boat was valued at \$16,000; insured for \$10,000. The Captain (Rodman), barely escaped with his life; one of his feet having been dreadfully burned, and the hair singed off his head. In order to save his money, the captain brought his trunk on deck through the flames, but had to abandon it there, and escape to the shore by a line. It contained one thousand dollars, in gold, silver, and bank bills. The trunk was burned, and so intense was the heat that the specie was fused into a mass, and about two hundred and fifty dollars worth saved. [Daily Wisconsin.]

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The *Keokuk Dispatch* says that Lieutenant Simpson, who is in command of the United States engineers now engaged in roads for Minnesota territory, has lately returned from a trip of reconnaissance to Fond du Lac of Lake Superior. He is instructed to survey a road between that point and Point Douglas. Mr. Simpson says that the face of the country, all along the route, is highly favorable for railroad improvements. The cost of bridging streams and leveling, will be very small. This road can be constructed cheaper, no doubt, than any other in the country. The rails can be made at the Lake Superior iron mills—thus saving the cost of transportation.

CUBA.—The population of the island is 1,247,230, of whom 46 per cent are white, 36 per cent slaves, and 18 per cent, free colored, i. e., born on the island, capable of bearing arms, all said to be in favor of the revolution. Puerto Principe, where the outbreak commenced, is 350 miles from Havana, and the district contains 63,000 people, 40,000 white. There are 20,000 Spaniards and 23,000 Spanish troops to oppose the revolution.

The treaty with the Sioux, negotiated by Col. Lea and Gov. Ramsey, gives the United States 23,000,000 acres of land, for which the sum of \$1,650,000 is to be paid, in ten yearly instalments,—about eight cents per acre.

Two of Phillip's Fire Annihilators have been imported at Philadelphia; they are about the size of a coal scuttle and extinguish fire by reducing the temperature.

The U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence arrived home on Monday, 42 days from Lisbon, bringing the treaty with Portugal, now ratified by both Governments.

It is reported that Major G. Touchman, a Polish exile now practising law in Washington, is to be married to Madlle Apollonia Jagello, the celebrated Hungarian heroine.

Flour, in N. Y., is selling at \$1.50 and \$1.00.